loded that even in the event of Mr. Fish's actual retirement some time will elapse before

Recent Interviews with Napoleon.

The English newspapers have of late evinced a disposition to adopt the American practice of "interviewing" distinguished characters. In a previous issue we copied the "interview" between the representative of the Bath Argus and the ex-Emperor. We now have before us two other interviews with Napoleon-one with the reporter of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette and the other with a correspondent of the London Times. In these recent interviews His Majesty disavows any intention of engaging in plots or intrigues for the restoration of himself or his dynasty. He says :- "I wrap myself in my right and my resignation," and, strong in conscience, restrain "the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others." He is opposed to plots, believing that "France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters." His appreciation of the English people is thorough, and in unstinted terms he expressed himself that if ever he returns to France he is "in danger of going back more English than French." Napoleon, while deeply interested in the progress of events In France, is not altogether absent to matters in England, and from one of the interviews we learn that His Majesty has watched with considerable attention the alleged rapprochement between the radical workmen and the conservative peers. English and Frenc's journalism is criticised in a manner not altogether complimentary to the latter. In fact, he considered the French press the maker of politics. Upon the result of the late elections to the Conseils-Genéraux Napoleon placed no importance at all. The Influence that the Councils General exercised over the electors amounted to nothing. In this estimate Napoleon is at issue with Gambetta, who, in a recent letter to a friend of bis, regarded these elections with a considerable degree of importance. There are troublous times in the immediate future. Europe, ere long, will be convulsed with war, and Napoleon is of opinion that an alliance beween France, England and Russia will become inevitable. How near correct the Man of Sedan is in this assertion time will reveal.

Judge Richardson's Letter on the New Loan in London.

The Treasury Department at Washington has learned thoroughly the art of the Wall street bulls in putting the best face upon everybing. Whatever may be the failings or diffi-culties of the Treasury policy or operations, the most rose-colored reports are sent forth to the world through the agents of the press in Washington. One of the last of these bull efforts is the publication of a letter purporting to come from "Judge Richardson," from London, with regard to the successful policy of the new loan. This letter has very much the appearance of having been concocted in the fice of Jay Cooke & Co. It is in the most flattering and promising terms, but, unfortunately, it omits to say, specifically, what has been already accomplished in disposing of the loan, and only tells us that "the whole busigess will be a complete success." This assumption of what will be done is all very well. but the public want to know what has been done. The credit of the American government does not need clap-trap announcement so sustain it. These may do for Wall street, but not in the financial operations of the government of this great country.

THE LESSON OF THE DISASTROUS PANIO In the church at Louisville, during which nine en and two children were trampled to death, is the same old lesson of weak columns and narrow exits, which has been repeated pe-Hodically since the days of Pompeii. The column which fell in this instance rested confidingly on an inch of flooring, the builders having evidently trusted in Providence alone to sustain the pillars of the church. In the light of this present disaster it would be well to inquire as to the architectural capacity of our

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 7-1 A. M.

The area of high barometer which was Sunday hight on Lake Superior is now centred in Ohio, with thwesterly winds on Lake Ontario and the midije and cast Atlantic. Northeasterly winds have prevailed on Lake Michigan and westward. Flear weather and light winds have been enerally reported from the Southern and Guif states. Cloudy weather has prevailed from Lake States. Cloudy weather has prevailed from Lake Ontario to Iowa, with falling temperature and very light local snow or rain. The temperature con-

The barometer will probably rise from Connecticut So Georgia with northerly winds and partially miondy weather; remain stationary or fall with sloudy or threatening weather in northern New Engiand; and the winds on the lakes very generally diminish. To-night's reports are not ived from Lake Superior, but dangerous winds e not anticipated for our coasts on Tuesday.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comcomperature for the past twenty-four hours in comperson with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at fludnut's Pharmacy, Heraldo Building, corner of Ann street.

1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871,

The Weatuer in the City Yesterday.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

American Fishing Schooner Condemned by a Hallfax Court.

In the Vice Admirality Court to-day Chief Justice Young gave his decision in the case of the American schooner J. H. Nickerson, seized while procuring balt in the north bay. The vessel and contents were bondomned, but it is thought improbable that the government will enforce the decree.

The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived to-day, and the brigantine Mirella, which left here in Saturday for Jamaica, has put back with mainment sprung.

Large Fire in London, Ontario. Moorhead's furniture factory and residence, also small cabinet shop, were totally destroyed by fire to-night, throwing over one hundred mechanics out of employment. Moorhead's insurance is \$40,000. The total loss is over \$90,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6, 1871.
The Honorable Joshus Van Sanat took office, and pured the duties of Rayor of this city to-day.

GERMANY. PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Labor League Resolves for the Regulation of A Colored Congregation in Louisville Become Work and the Duties of Capital-Work-Panic-Stricken - Fearful feenesingmen's Congress-The Mint Elsven Women and Children Regulation Bill. Trampled to Beath.

BERLIN, NOV. 6, 1871.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE COINAGE BILL The working of this measure—if it is passed as is

now stands—will revolutionize the monetary system of Germany. The rough draft of the bill goes to

mark will not have the fine contents of 1f. 25c., but 81 marks will be equal

100f. The twenty mark piece

not be nearer in value to the English pound sterling

than in the ratio of 10,000 to 10,215; or, in other

words, the German piece nearest in value to the pound sterling will be less in value by about 5d.

The German Mint valuation of gold will not be 15.55

imes that of sliver, but 15% times. Gold weighing

of 46.05 units, and the German standard will not resemble that of the British mintage, 11-12ths, but

FRANCE.

The Bitterness of Conquest Alleviated and Nego-

tiations with Prussia Facilitated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Means have been adopted for putting an end to the difficulties existing between the Prussian sol-

diers composing the army of occupation and the

one time threatened to interiere with the negotia-tions of the final treaty between France and Ger-

many, will now be prevented, it is believed, perma

ENGLAND.

The Movement to America-Industrial Emigration and Relief Contributions-The Ex-

pedition of the Astronomers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The emigration returns of the port of Liverpool

for the month of October show a total of 14,263 departures for the United States.

The subscriptions at the Mansion House for the

benefit of the Chicago sufferers amount, this morn-

ing, to £47,800—\$239,000.

J. S. Morgan & Co. have remitted £200 sterling,

received from Greenock, for the sufferers by the

The British expedition for the observation of the total eclipse of the Sun on the lith of December proximo has arrived at the Island of Malta.

THE WHALING FLEET DISASTER.

The Calamity to the Whalers Predicted by

the E-quimaux—The Warning Unbeeded— The Natives Rubbing the Abaudence Ven-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6, 1871.
The disaster which occurred to the whaling fleet
was fully predicted by the Esquimaux, but no attention was paid to the warning. The Esquimaux were
boarding the ships and carrying off everything of
value to them when the crews abandoned their

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

caused an advance on whale oil in this market from

sixty cents to \$1 per gallon, with no disposition of

holders to sell. The Boston insurance officers had

little, if any, risk on the property lost. New Bed-

fittle, if any, risk on the property lost. New Bedford offices lose one million, which they can pay and have a surplus left.

A youth of seventeen, giving the name of Martin Van Kleek, is under arrest here on suspicion of stealing \$5,000 worth of jewelry, found in his possion, from his father, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He will be taken to Brooklyn for examination.

It is reported that Commodore Pennock, of Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, has been ordered to the Brooklyn yard, and Commodore Fabius Stanly, Lighthouse Inspector, to command at Portsmouth.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Ex-Governor Bullock Denounced-His Du-

Both branches of the Legislature adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of the State of Georgis, who has resigned his office and left the State under circumstances creating the grave suspicion that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, has, in charging in a letter bearing date of 23d October, 1871, and addressed to his political friends and the people of Georgia, that a majority of the House of Representatives had pietiged themselves to vote for articles of impeachment against him without investigation, and that the Senate had determined to unseat a sufficient number of republican Senators to secure his conviction, without regard to the truth and the validity of the charges, defamed this General Assembly by charges which are untrue; that the statement in the same letter, to the effect that the people of Georgia have recently denounced or ignored the constitution of the United States, is false and defamatory of the people of this State. On the contrary, we assert that the people of this State do now, as stey did six mouths ago, when, scoording to a letter of the said Rufus B. Ballock, they were peaceably disposed, acquiesce in the result of the war, and neither entertain any hostility towards the United States, nor deny any person within the limits of the State the equal protection of its laws.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Early this evening William H. Osrins, residing at 411 South street—where he and his wife kept a millinery establishment—murdered his wife. They have lately lived unhapplity, and she repeatedly left

him for a day or two on account of his drunkenness. She had been at her brother-in-law's, and her hus-

band, on going there this evening, after a few words, during which his wife said she intended to obtain a divorce, he drew a revolver and shot her in the head. He fired several other shots, one taking effect near her heart, causing death in a few minutes. Oskins made no effort to escape and is now in custody.

FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

about half-past twelve o'clock in the Adjustable Ruffle Company's. Damage \$2,000; insurance not yet known.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Catherine Bowerman, a married woman, aged forty-eight, committed suicide in Bailimore last night by abooting hereoff

with a musket.

The coldness of the weather at this time of year is unpre-cedented in Eastern Maine. The boys are skating upon the pends in the victoity of Belfast.

The steamboat Wade Hampton sprung sleak and sunk in the Mississippi river, near Donaldsonville, yesterday morn-ing. The steamer was valued at \$63,000.

ing. The steamer was valued at \$50,000.

During a drinking carousal in Christiana, Del., on Sunday morning, Charles E. Woolsey, a schoolmaster, was shot and Eliled by Stephen H. Castner, a justice of the peace.

At a political gathering in Montgomery, Ala., last night, an anvil which was being used as a cannon exploded, killing two men and wounding several others very severely.

Jonathan Morgan, the oldest member of the Cumberland county (Maine) bar, died suddenly yesterday in his office, in Fortland, where he lived alone. He was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1778.

field, Mass, in 1778.

A party of coon hunters near Inwood, Md., on Saturday night sat down on a railroad track and fell asleep. An express train rusined by, killing John Oreen, throwing him a flistance of starf feet. Two of his companious week half.

A fire broke out in Canal street this morning at

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1871.

plicity Shown Up.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6, 1871.

The news of the disaster to the whaling

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6, 1871.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6, 1871.

THE SAVANS AND THE SUN.

forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin.

citizens near whom they are quartered.

PARIS. Nov. 6, 1871.

LONDON, NOV. 8, 1871.

41.85 units is to be alloyed, it is said, to the

that of France and its imitators.

its standard rule the new

LOUISVILLE, Kv., Nov. 6, 1871. At half-past side o'clock last night a column sup-The workingmen of this city are earnest in their porting the mais floor of the African Baptist meetpreparations for carrying out their recently an ing house, at the sorner of Fifth and York streets d programme for effecting an intimate union gave way, creating a panic in the congregation, and society for co-operative action in regard to wages, the whole body of persons rushed, sammed and crushed down two narrow stateways on either side of the door, the men in their flight trampling At a large meeting of workingmen held here on ipon the women and children, eleven of whom were Saturday night it was resolved that "the Congress for the consolidation of the trades unions be held here in Berlin on the 19th inst," killed outright-nine women and two children. The column which gave way was set upon the lower floor, between joists, and with nothing under is but The Federal Council has approved the draft of a National Coinage bill, which is to be submitted to the North German Parliament. an inch flooring.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Italian Opera-"Faust."

Nilsson repeated her greatest rôle, Marguerite, in "Faust," last night, before an immense audience, at the Academy. We have already spoken of this wondrous impersonation, and need only say now that she added a fresh wreath to the laurels she gained on Wednesday last. It is in characters of his kind that the genius of the Swedish Nightingale shines forth, and we are of opinion that she should Zerlina and others of that class, as they do not per mit her to display that extraordinary command of mit her to display that extraordinary command of passion and pathos that she possesses to such an eminent degree. Of the other artists in the cast Miss Cary, and especially M. Jamet, are deserving of high praise. The latter was the Medbinsto of the true kind—a sattric, blocking devil, whose very tones and actions were eminently satault. On Wednesday "... a Traviata" will be repeated, and, on Friday, "Martha." Is it possible in any of these operas to give at least one new set of scenery and some freshened up costumes?

The pressure on our columns precludes the possi-bility of giving at present a detailed criticism of the Huguenots," at the Stadt last night. Suffice it to say that Wachtel's Raoul is the best of all his roles, and it made quite a furor last evening. Never was his magnificent voice neard to better advantage, and the applicate that greeted him was of the most enthusiastic kind. Madame Lichtmay sang and acted the great $r\delta$ 'e of Valentine with her usual spirit and Mile. Canissa made an effective Margaret of Valois. The rest of the east, the chorus and mechanical part of the opera do not call for commendation. But of this more anon.

Steinway Hall-American Conservatory of

education of the youth (both sexes) of the metropo-lls in the divine art took place last night before an in the concert:-Miss Hirsch, Miss Chapman, Miss ton, Miss Mandel, Miss Dolan, Miss Hyman, Mr. Roberts, Misses Adela and Lily Schroeder, Miss Kent, Roberts, Misses Adela and Lily Schroeder, Miss Kent, Miss Huylar, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Haas, Miss Chapman; three boy violinists, named Masters Hermanson, Greenfield and Jarvis, and Mrs. Moser. The professors of the Conservatory also assisted in carrying out a very attractive programme, and Mr. Henry Schroeder proved himself a very efficient conductor. The pupils, as a general thing, gave evidence of considerable training and efficient schooling, and reflected credit on the institution. Another attractive concert of the same kind is promised by Mr. Schroeder. The American Conservatory of Music did itself honor last evening.

Booth's Theatre-John E. Owens us Caleb

Piummer. Mr. Owens appeared last night at this theatre a Caleb Plummer in Boucleault's dramatization of Dickens' story, "The Cricket on the Hearth." In spite of the gentleman's reputation there were many points in his acting capable of improvement. marked by something of exaggeration from the opening, and the fun touches of common nature which Dickens introduced to relieve the somewhat overstrained ideal were somewhat ex-aggrerated in the acting. Yet Mr. Owens' impersonation of Caleb Plummer is deserving of careful attention and commands the interest of the public on account of the evident care he has beenjoys. Mr. Norton, as the Stranger, was singularly weak and abrupt in his acting, and seemed not to be able to recognize the dramatic bearing of his character. In his effort to lighten his part he overstepped the bounds of propriety, and introduced something which smacked of pantomine
and negro minstrelsy. The acting of Miss
Mary Wells as Tilly Slowboy was of a
similar character, and was unpardonably coarse
and vulgar. We instance the scene in the green
lane in the second act, where Tilly Slowboy and the
Stranger find themselves together, and an unreasonable dread of Tilly Slowboy gives place to a scene
that would only be appropriate in a piantation
nigger scene. Miss Mary Young, as Dot, made a
real success. Her impersonation was full of naturalness and grace, but in the passages which required
depth of feeling she was not so successful. Miss
Bella Pateman, as the blind sirl, acted with feeling
and displayed considerable dramatic power.
Tackleton, the toy merchant, was capitally presented by Mr. Robert Pateman, whose acting and
make up were in excellent keeping with his role.
This play will be repeated every evening this week. overstepped the bounds of propriety, and intro-

Wallack's Theatre-Charles Mathews la

"The Critic." In "The Critic," last night, Mr. Mathews found a part, or, rather, parts, which displayed his genius to the best advantage. As Sir Fretful Plagiary he brought out the irritability and general eccentricity of the literary knight with consummate skill. But as Puff, to use Puff's own language, he surpassed were never more conspicuously exhibited. In the second act, where Puff, as a tragic playwright, house was in a continued roar of enthusiastic laughter. Sparkling as is the dialogue—unnaturally sparkling even, as is the common fault of all sheridan's pieces—not a point was missed, and Mr. Mathews himself introduced a few supplementary and extempore jokes, which were so good as to atone for the grand offence of tampering with the text of a standard classic. This scene brought out admirably, also, the brilliant strength of the present company; for although Mr. Brougnam and Mr. Gilbert were both absent in tife rehearsal of the "Spanish Armada," every part was well filled. Miss Effe Germon as Thiburnia was a grand success. Nothing, indeed, could be more fully in the spirit of the part than her "interview" with the colebrated Don Wniskerandos. Mr. Rockwell's Sneerwell was a creditable piece of acting, and he interpreted admirably the cool insolence and offensive affectation of superiority which make the part. "The Critic" was preceded by "A Curious Case," which went off, however, very slowly. 'Iwiggleton is too alight a part to develop Mr. Mathews' power as an artist. house was in a continued roar of enthusiastic

Union Square Theatre. At this theatre last evening a bill was presented of so varied a character that one must have been hard to please if he could not have enjoyed some one or other of the many selections taid before him. Not-withstanding the fact that the farce, "My Turn Next," has been on the boards of the city theatres frequently, and been done up in all sorts of styles, it was rather favorably received here last evening though not much praise can be bestowed upon any of the performers in the piece. The Mathews family of the performers in the piece. The Mathews family in their acrobatic feats were, as usual, very successful, and the negro minstred department formed a prominent specialty, the Raynor brothers doing exceedingly well. The familiar faces of the corps de ballet still seem to be an attraction. The Walhalla prismatic fountain is deservedly an object of great delight to those seeing its beautifully varied hues for the first time, and is a pleasant feature in the entertainment. The "filval Lovers," at the conclusion, affords continued enloyment—its laughable incidents agreeably coming in under the guise of the indicrous eccentricities of such old favorities as deorge H. Coes, Hughey Dougherty and others of that ilk.

KANSAS COUNTERFEITERS.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 6, 1871. A counterfeiters' den a few miles from Kansas City was broken up last Saturday and John Riley and Thomas Ballard were arrested; Harry Cole and were captured, but escaped while the officers were examining the house. The officers captured one \$1,000 national bank note piate, and one \$2 plate, two \$10 plates, four fifty cent plates, two sets of engravers' bools, ten transfer rols and bed pieces, two transfer and five printing presses, \$5,500 of counterfett bills and a quantity of floric paper the same as used by the government. Josiah D. Myer, the latter the leader of the gang.

THE INDIANS.

Report of Vincent Colyer on the Arizona Indians

Peaceful Character of the Apaches-Them Industry and Honesty-Cause of Their Raide-Horrors of the Camp Grant Massacre—The President Sustains the Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1871. The President, Secretary of the Interior and Sec ng to Vincent Colyer's report on his recent work among the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, which has attracted much extended comment through the press. After narrating the enthusiastic way in which he was received by the Apaches, of along the route, carrying winte flags, to meet him, and of their flocking to the reservations by hun-dreds as soon as they learned that they would be protected and fee, he read extracts from reports nade to him by old army officers who had among them for years, showing their industrious and peaceful character whenever they have an op

portunity. Colonel Green, First Cavalry, says:-The Apache Indians furnished one hundred and untely tons of hay, for which he pakit them in flour. They beaught kin to his camp, in White Mountains, fixen tons a day. They supplied the garrison with all the wood they used, bunging it in at the rate of hilty cords a day, using their hands and a few old broken axes to break it off, and the hay they cut with old kniver, and the whole was brought into the post on their backs.

Stealing led to fighting, in which both whites and Apaches were killed. "When I sleep," said one chief, "it is always with one eye open. If the wind rolls a stone down from the hilside above me I think it is a scout after us, and my women and children wake up and run." Mr. Colyer investigated the Camp Grant massacre, and brings sworn evidence from army officers and old white settlers corroborative of Lieutenant Whitman's statement, making the details of that affair even more horrible than already published. The story that these indians left the reservation and went on thieving raids, which was so industriously published as the cause for the massacre, is pronounced false by several unimpeachable witness:s under oath, and Mr. Colyer says that the reports which are now being so extensively telegraphed from Arizona to the press that the Indians are leaving the reservations and depredating are equally untrue. The story telegraphed year that Cochise had left the reservation at Cañad Alimosa and gone on the warpath Mr. Colyer doubted. Seven days ago Cochise was on the reservation, and It was not possible for them to get any news from there in less time than that via the Pacidic Ocean, as the reservation is near the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. The story that out of 400 Apaches on it was not possible for them to get any news from there in less time than that via the Pacitic Ocean, as the reservation is near the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. The story that out of 400 Apaches on the reservation at Camp Grant only fifty reported on ration day is explained by the fact that a party of armed citizens from Tucson had been allowed to come on the reservation to hun: for fugitive Indians. The mayed is that fifty remained. The tate that "a party of mining prospectors, who had travelled thirty mifes without water, were warned off from Camp Grant and the artillery brought to bear upon them, despite their protestations that they were peaceful citizens and hable to perish unless permit-

SIR—I have the honor to report that under telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, transmitted through Department Headquarters, I proceeded to call in the friendly disposed Indians, and to a few days three bands were represented at this reservation by over one hundred Indians, about which time two Mexicans came to this post from Tucson and reported that an expedition was being gotten up there for the purpose of attacking the Indians collected here. I immediately communicated with the commanding officer at Camp Lowell, at Tucson, A. T., in reference to the matter, and requested his assistance to orevert such as attacking. ior the purpose of attacking the indiana consected here: immediately communicated with the commanding officer at Camp Lowell, at Tucson, A. T., in reference to the matter, and requested his assistance to prevent such an attempt. He ordered Captain Dunn, Iwanty-first infantry, to this post to consoit with me on the subject. On his arrival here Captain Dunn informed use that a large party, composed of cliffcens of Tucson, Mexicans and Indians, would leave Tucson the day after he left, and that the party intended passing through the reservation on a prospecting four. The next day Mr. Vincent Colyer arrived at the nost and I liferenced him of the state of affairs. He, showins me his authority, copies of which have been forwarded to you, requested me to prevent the expedition from crossing the reservation, and authorizing me to proceasin a reservation of the miles from the post in either direction until the limits of the miles from the post in either direction until the limits of the reservation could be denned. Some of the nam of the expedition from Tucson arrived at the post the evoning of the day upon which Mr. Colyer arrived. I saw and informed them that under the circumstances it was my opinion the presence of such a party from Tucson at the post at this particular time would be antagonistic to and probably defeat Mr. Colyer's mission, and requested that they pass around the reservation. I was informed that my request would not be compiled with, and the party, some two hundred strong, would reach the post about daying the following morning and would cross the reservation. I furnediately issued an order forbidding armed parties of cliftens approaching within ten miles of post and sent a courier with a copy to meet the party, with instructions to report the result without delay. The courier returned about three o'clock in the morning, reported having found the party encounter. do.
I would respectfully state, in this connection, that I do not think the the present strength of the garrison sufficient to insure this reservation against attacks similar to the one made here some months since. I am, air, very respectfully, your obelient servant. WILLIAM NELSON.
Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Commanding Post.

inade here some months since. I am, sir very respectfully, your obedient servant, will LiAM NELSON, Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Commanding Post.

For this action of Captain Nelson, which Mr. Colyer believed to be the only course he could pursue and protect the Indians, he was severely censured by General Crook. Mr. Colyer read extracts from a letter he received from General Stoneman, General Crook's predecessor in Artzona, showing that out of every hundred doliars that goes on to Artzona ninety-nine are sent there by the government; that the officials, contractors, farmers, editors, freighters, drinking saloon and gambling shopkeepers depend upon the army for support; that the annual expenditure of the War Department is over three and a haif militions of dollars a year, and as there are not over two thousand Americans in the Territory this is the reason why they are now yelling so loudly against stooping the war, placing the indians on reservations and establishing peace: that the editors of the two small papers published in the Territory have no regard for truth was shown by dozens of glaring falsohoods, and by their abuse of each other and of nearly every officer of the army in the Territory. Mr. Colyer says they did not represent the sentiment of the miners and hardy frontiersment, who, being exposed to the Indians by their limmediate proximity, are in favor of peace, but only of the officials, contractors and saloon keepers of the towns remote from danger with whom they immediately associate. General Stoneman says:

The Indians cannot be quiet, because they must starve or steal, as the government will not freed them, and when they have been as the whites will not remain quiet, but will expand and encroach, whether or no.

In reply to the charge of discourtesy in that he did not go to Tucson and Prescott, hear the com-

will not remain quiet, but will expand and encroach, whether or no.

In reply to the charge of discourtesy in that he did not go to Tucson and Prescott, hear the complaints of white people and address the crowd, Mr. Colyer said that was not the business for which he was sent, and he read extracts from the two newspapers, in which the people were openly hounded on to mop, lynch or stone him to death, and private information assured him that the writers meant what they said. On the conclusion of the report the President decided that there was no discord between the Interior and War Departments. The indians upon the reservations established by Mr. Colyer in Arizona should be protected, and all those outside who refused to go in and be at peace General Crook should attack and subdue.

WHAT GOV. M'CORMICK HAS TO SAY.

The Apaches Still on the War Path-Their Ravages, Spoliation and Deceit.

Intervention of the Peace Commissioners Considered Useless-The People Want Protection from the Government-Extermination Not Desired-Mr. Colyer's Visit to the Territory-What President Grant Says on the Subject.

Since the return of Mr. Vincent Colyer from the Territory of Arizons various rumors as to the future policy to be pursued by the government have been in active circulation, and it is quite certain that some very determined action must be soon adopted. The people of Arizona still complain bit-terly of the desperate outrages committed by the Indians, and, judging by the unantmous tone of the Western press, seem resolutely opposed to dealing towards their treacherous oppressors the milk and water policy suggested by the Peace Commissioners. It would appear, moreover, that the recent recon-noiseance made by Mr. Colyer, the Secretary to that

body, has not been a stended with a ne nappy results anticipated. His visit a regarded by dure during per vial one, while his mode of proc. very so his of stay in the Territ. Ty has elected of Article. of Article amment. Ex-Govern McCornick, has some and at present the Cong. essional representative of the Territory, was visited a day or two since. The Startevant House by a HERALD 1 "portor, in order the Startevant House by a HERALD 1" Coornick has to obtain some information. Mr. h 'ccormick has been a resident of Arizona for many "ears, and is the resident of Arizona for many wars, and the thoroughly posted upon all matters apper taking to the Indian question. Though only recover ing from acute inflammation of the eye, the ex-G. wernor appeared to take great interest in the subject and cheerfully and unbesitatingly explained his view. In reply to air interrogatory as to what he though of the policy of the Peace Commissioners and of the visit of Mr. Colyer to the Territory, he promptly responded that, however humane them the country were those centering. with the character of the savages, who had wan-

on the white population. As to Mr. Coiver, he had not fing to say against him whatever, but his representations he considered were based on very super-ficial knowledge. The following conveniation then

of the frames of Arizona to compet you to regard them in rather an unfavorable aspect?

express a fair opinion upon the subject. I went from the city of New York to Arizons with my preudices largely in favor of the Indian, but when I came to deal with him I could slearly understand contend. Now, the Eastern people seem to fati to dian tribes. There are Indians whose tendency is toward civilization. who live in villages and who,

NATURALLY ESTINED TO STSAL and commit occasional depredations, are for the most part friendly and penceable. Then there are the Apaches and Comanches, who are wild and of the very lowest order of human beings. They offered to make peace on numerous occasi hard pressed by the troops, but so soon as the pressure was removed they have returned to commi murders and depredations. My judgment is that if the Chief Cochise has surrendered the fact is attrib-utable to the active aggressive movements of Gene-ral Crock more than to any influence of the Peace

ral Crook more than to any influence of the Peace Commussioners.

REPORTER—Would bis surrender have any effect upon the war of the Apaches?

Mr. McCormick—Comparatively little, as Cochise controls very few of the Apaches, although perhaps he is as prominent as any one of the chiefs. The Apaches, you see, are divided into small families and bands, and have really no great chief. The people of Arizona desire peace, and they believe that General Crook's plans were such as would have brought the Apaches to terms at an early day. He was preparing to make such

An MXHIBITON OF POWER
as had never been made in the Territory before. The trouble in the past has been that the troops were usually engaged in defensive movements.

REPORTER—What do Jou think of the reservation system?

NSTERN.—What do you tame of the reservation system?

Mr. McCormick—Why, General Crook has complained foudly of the reservation system, so far as it permitted the Indians to be sheltered upon the advance of the troops. The people of the Territory have no objections to reservations, or any number of them, provided the Indians are kept upon them; but they do most emphatically object to allowing savages a come and go at will. Again, the experiment of feeding the Indians of Arizona has often been tried and never produced any lasting benefit. The mititary at Camp Goodwin and at other points fed large numbers of the Indians, and the very same Indians were repeatedly journe engaged in committing serious depredations. The indians at Camp Grant last spring were allowed to come and go at will, and many of them are believed to have engaged in desperate spoliations at the time they were supposed to be at peace. The attack subsequently made on some Indians by the citizens of Tuscon, which, though perhaps not justifiable, was nevertheless made under the grossest possible provocation, and in the camp of the indians articles of clothing taken. Reporter—Is Mr. Colyer's visit likely to have any good effect?

Mr. McCournux—The people of Arizona are greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Colyer's visit, not only because of its basiy and superficial character but because of his refusal to confer with the people and his evident and unwarrantable feeling against them. The Governor Issued a proclamacion asking that Mr. Colyer be shown every courtesy and attention, but Mr. Colyer's report and do not know what its recommendations will be, but it is well known to the people of Arizona that very little value can be attached to the statements of one whose observations were so limited, who saw so few of the Indians and so little of the country, and who evidently was strongly prejudiced against the people. As I have aiready said, the people of Arizona want peace in any way they can get it. There is not the slightest truth in the assertion that they wa mr. McCormick-Why, General Crook has com

peace in any way they can get it. There is not the slightest truth in the assertion that they want more troops for speculative purposes. They pray, indeed, that the day may hasten when the soldiers can all be withdrawn from the conatry. Moreover, they are entirely withing that the so-called reace Commissioners' policy shall be tried in the country, if protection to life and property can be guaranteed while the experiment is being made. The people insist, however, that

A FULL AND FAIR UNDERSTANDING
of the exact condition of the affairs of the country shall be given to the public before they are turther denounced. The Eastern people seem to listen to every story concerning the aleged wrongs of the indian, but to believe nothing regarding the wrongs of the winte population. Not one man in a nundeed in Arizona is in any way responsible for the present Indian troubles in the country. Hundreds of innocent men, women and children have been minimed at the stake. Gallant army officers have been killed, and yet there has been scarcely an expression of sympathy coming from the East. It is not strange that, suffering as they have for years, the people should feel aggrieved with the Peace Commissioners, who appear to be so indifferent to the welfure of the white population and so devoted to the Abaches.

REFORTER—The Territory of Arizona, it is said, is very rich in minerals.

Mr. MCORMICK—Yes, and it would well repay the

the welfare of the white population and so devoted to the Apaches.

Reporter—The Territory of Arizona, it is said, is very rich in minerals.

Mr. McCorrick—Yes, and it would well repay the government to make hie and property secure there. Heporter—You do not complain of the Commissioners' desire to feed the Indians?

Mr. McCormick—Certainly not. If the Commissioners' desire to feed the Indians these fadnass should be kept under military discipling in their reservations, and large appropriations should be nade. The Indians are appropriations should be nade. The Indians are constantly left to expect favors, and Congress has made wholly inadequate provision. Now the very Indians that Mr. Golyer has found so willing to receive presents will probably be intensely hostile in a lew months unless additional presents are given. There is, perhaps, no part of the United States so persistently misrepresented as Arizona. In my judgment few of the people there are in any way responsible for the hostility of the Apaches. It is rather the Indian Commissioners themselves.

Reporter—You aris the Apaches?

Mr. McCormick—Well, I do not think the policy of extermination necessary, but that the government should occupy the Territory and make such demonstrations as were made in the Sloux country, which brought Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to terms. Nothing but a show of strength can influence the Apaches.

Reporter—Could you inform me what action President inst week, and he spoke in a very satisfactory manner. He said there was certainly no intention on the part of the government to do injustice to the people on the frontier, and could not be held responsible for the doings of indiscreet men. He further stated that no authority had been given by him for the assertion that federal officers would be removed for any opinions they held upon the Indian question. I may add that his general conversation by observing that a great deal of the misrepresentation was not at all compliant about by the so-called Christian agencies, and that the ecop

Cochise on the Warpath-Sharp Battle at Horsesboe Canon-What Peace Trenties With Indians are Worth. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4, 1871.

A courier from Tucson, Arizona, to Los Angeles, reports that the Apaches, who murdered Richard Barnes, near Camp Dowle, were overtaken at Horse-shoe Carion by Captain Russell and twenty soldiers, and found posted to a secure position. A sharp battle followed. A citizen guide was killed and two soldiers wounded. Two horses were killed. The

Indians could not be dislodged. Captain Williams re ports that the Indians were led in person by Cochise, with whom Vincent Colyer is said to have made peace at Canada, Alamesa.

A quantity of stock has been stolen by the Apaches from settlers near Tucson, since the treaty of peace of Vincent Colyer, and found on the Apaches reservation at Camp Grant and recovered. Eight of the Camp Grant Reservation Indians, who were indicted for the murder of settlers by a United States Grand Jury, disappeared from the reservation just before the officers reached there with the warrants for their arrest.

Advices from Southern Arizona state that a reign of terror exists there. The Indians and Socotions are plundering trains and ranches and escaping into Mexico with their plunder.

Immensely rich silver mines were discoveral eight miles from Prescott, and the wester paper.

WASHINGTON

Application for Papers for the He

ength reasons way the papers applied for by the lector of the port of Gloucester for the schoones rd A. Horton, recently captured from the Ca-authorities, should be issued. Mr. lunion in the offence committed by the Gioucceter than not one involving an international connadian argues the fisherman is controversy. He seized in Boston seized in Boston laws, but which was tal of our navigation captain and the keep possession of by her landed in a Canad was unsequently and in a Canadian who was subsequently arense of the owners of the owners of the case stide, he vessel. Our government let the case stide, he vessel. Our government ms, however, is an ing the Collectors of Cust. Toport to detain essel again entered an America. I port to detain trges that Captain Knowiton has a right to Butter 1 oner's papers, of which he has deprived by the Canadians, and considers it would be a matter of great injustice to withhold them nother day. Secretary Poutwell, howto recede from the stand taken when n was first filed, and the issuance of

Excitement Among Inventors. an article appeared in the newspapers stating tha. ant Office between the 8th 'e 1st of July, 1871, are null and January, 1870, 1884 tl. ord, by reason of in: ch a flood of letters, making in consequence of whi ingwries respecting th e matter, have poured in The law in force prior to July 5, 1879, directed th. utors, administrators or the percentee, his exec his heirs or assigns issue to the patentie, The patent? heads (f. e. blan. ly 1, 1871, since which o, conform time new he.wis have been us. phraseology of the new law. ds the difference in Commissioner of Patents: Jegar d the patents issues form as entirely unimportant, and during the time specified as per fectly valid, so far as the phraseology is concern

the application

tire papers was :

A letter fram a gentleman conn Sub-Ku Klux Committee, of which : ected with the ingston, Ala., chairman, says, under date of Liv October 31:- Up to the present tin hundred and eighty witnesses have be. g one (Choe-This county (Sumpter) and the adjoints taw) are the worst in the State. Th crouble in procuring deputies to serve Dishonest Dishursing Office of Owing to the recent defalcations as it

now being made in several quarters certain disbursing officers whose hos good reasons, suspecteda-

Harvey K. Browne, the Newburg a cul, there to look at the size selected for him and attack of General Scott, and to see what the presents are for the further employment of a is t tient in the decoration of the Capitol. Clum k a tiling stirred up to generous rivalry by the present he of his studying the law of gravity, and to make the pressed a confident belief that he can go can be equastrian statue of Andrew Jackson. Opportune en his equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, oppo-site the White House, by balancing the horse next brazen hero on one leg instead of two. the existing projects relating to statues are carried out neither Browne nor Mills will be she

The receipts from internal revenue some cod, from July 1 to November 4 inclusive, a cre \$48,000,731. This is favorable to the estimates mi kie for the current fiscal year. From an examinat on of the accounts of revenue officers at the Inters tal Revenue office for the first quarter of the prese at fiscal year, it appears that the expenses have bet a reduced fully thirty per cent from the correspons ting period of last year.

It is understood that the plan of consolidation a ?

the internal revenue districts, contemplated some time ago, has been abandoned, and that no consoli-dations will be made during the present fiscal year

except in one or two instances.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is engaged in preparing his annual report. Parties interested in the manufacture of whiskey and tobacco are strongly urging various recommendations upon the Commissioner, but it not thought he will recom-mend any material changes. Personal.

Major James B. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, has resigned, to take effect from the 10th uit. Lieutenant Charles H. Judd, United States Navy, is detached from the Mienikan and ordered to the

PATAL ACCIDENT.

An Irish sailor, named John O'Brien, accidentally fell from the rocks at Forty-third street and First avenue, a distance of fifteen feet, and received severe internal injuries. He was sent to Believue Hospital in an ambulance.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on fuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

A—England a Republic.—Recent Advices Point to the fact that sooner or later—probably much sooner—England will become a republic, and that the fair wages paid for labor will enable every laboring man, as well as every lord, to wear a Hat purchased of KNOX, 2/2 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patont CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, opener Murcay ness

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."

Angell's Turkish Units, Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street. Furnished Rooms; excellentable; dinner at at 2; gentlemon's baths day and night lastics Turkish and electric baths day and evenings.

A.—John P. Simonds, 57 Maiden Lane, Will tellyoune was cured of severe rheumatism and pain by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. A.—Citizens and Straugers who Desire a tasty and elegant HAT of superior quality should call at Ex-PESSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Boxt in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous at all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; itis the safest and most reliable of any. Sold every-where-

For a Warm, Cosey Room in Winter, Use OEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, 58 Fulton street, near

For Throat Discusses and Affections of the chest "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRUCHES" are of value, for coughs, irritation of the throat caused by cold, or un-usual exertion of the vocal organs. In speaking in public or inging, they produce beneficial results.

Gents' and Boys' Hats .- All the New Styles WARNOCK & CO., 513 Broadway.

Genuine Imported Champagne by the Dozen of bottles at a moderate rate. Address for eight large PIRE STR, Herald office.

"Pike's Toothache Brops" Cure in One Min

Royal Havana Lettery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOB & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall areast, New York. The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine-Tho-bestand cheapest first class machines laths world; price from \$1510 \$131; easy payments. Salestoom //: Broadway

The Tray, N. Y., Tiezes Says the Sprinhity look of many of our chier citizens is owing solely to the use of HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWES.

Udolpico Wolfe's Celebrated Scheidam SCHMAPPS.—The immense popularity of the worlder-nowned AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS, of Colopho Wolfe, New York, has resulted in Dequest attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find added on an inferior article. This wonderful diurelle has been pronounced by themsands of the leading physicians in the century as the perces medicinal resterative offered for take. Put up in quart, and one bester and for cale by all drugging and avorage.